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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/505,346	07/20/2005	Toshitsugu Kiyosada	1852-044862	5911
28289 7590 09/12/2007 THE WEBB LAW FIRM, P.C. 700 KOPPERS BUILDING 436 SEVENTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH, PA 15219			EXAMINER BERNSHTEYN, MICHAEL	
			ART UNIT 1713	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 09/12/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/505,346

Applicant(s)

KIYOSADA ET AL.

Examiner

Michael Bernshteyn

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 June 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 12-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 12-15, 18-22, 24, 26 and 28 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 16, 17, 23, 25, 27 and 29-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☒ Claim(s) 12-37 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action follows a response filed on June 14, 2007. No claims have been amended, cancelled or added.
2. In view of the remarks, the rejection of claims 16, 17, 27, 29-31, 34 and 35 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oguni et al. (U. S. Patent 5,698,627) in view of Bergthaller et al. (U.S. Patent 4,334,013) and the rejection of claims 23, 25, 32, 33, 36 and 37 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oguni et al. in view of Bergthaller et al. as applied to claims 16, 17, 27, 29-31, 34 and 35 above, and further in view of Nasu (U. S. Patent 7,756,646) have been withdrawn.
3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 16, 17, 23, 25, 27 and 29-37 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
4. Claims 16, 17, 23, 25, 27 and 29-37 are active.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The text of this section of Title 35 U.S.C. not included in this action can be found in a prior Office Action.
6. Claims 16, 17, 27, 29-31, 34 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oguni et al. (U.S. Patent 5,698,627) in view of Butler et al. (U. S. Patent 3,288,770).

Oguni discloses a novel additive for papermaking. The additive comprises an aqueous solution of a copolymer obtained by reacting (a) an acrylamide, (b) a vinyl monomer which is copolymerizable with component (a) and has a cationic group, (c) at

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least one of vinyl monomers which are copolymerizable with component (a) and (b) and have 2, 3 or 4 carboxyl groups in a molecule thereof and/or a salt thereof, optionally (e) a nonionic monomer which is copolymerizable with components (a), (b) and (c) if desired, and (d) a cross-linking compound, in the presence of (f) at least one of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, diethanolamine and glycerin. This novel additive for papermaking is able to achieve excellent freeness and retention in the process of papermaking and provides paper with increased strength (abstract).

With regards to the limitations of claims 16 and 17, Oguni discloses that the above-mentioned (a) acrylamide includes acrylamide, (meth) acrylamide as well as N-substituted acrylamides such as N-methyl (meth)acrylamide, N-ethyl (meth)acrylamide, N,N-dimethyl (meth)acrylamide, N-iso-propyl(meth)acrylamide, N-t-octyl (meth)acrylamide, etc. One of them can be used alone or two or more of them can be used in combination (col. 2, lines 39-45). These monomers correspond to monomer (b) of the claims 16 and 17.

The above-mentioned (b) vinyl monomer includes vinyl monomers containing tertiary, secondary or primary amino group such as allylamine etc. or their salts of inorganic or organic acid such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, formic acid, acetic acid, etc. (col. 2, lines 53-55), which is corresponding to monomer (a).

Typical examples of the above-mentioned (c) vinyl monomer which is copolymerizable with components (a) and (b) include divalent unsaturated carboxylic acid such as maleic acid, fumaric acid, itaconic acid, muconic acid, citraconic acid, etc., and their salts of an alkali metal such as sodium, potassium, etc. and ammonium salt;

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allylsulfonic acid, 2-acrylamide-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, etc. (col. 3, lines 8-30), which is corresponding to monomer (c1).

All of the above monomers can be used alone or two or more in combination (col. 3, lines 5-7, 18-20, 28-30), which is corresponding to monomer (c2).

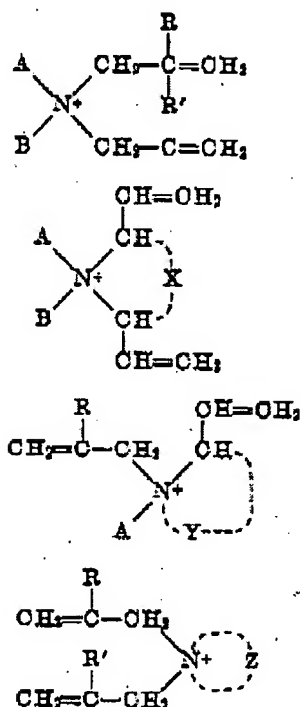
As the above-mentioned (d) cross-linking compounds, di(meth)acrylates such as ethyleneglycol di(meth)acrylate, diethyleneglycol di(meth)acrylate, triethyleneglycol di(meth)acrylate, propyleneglycol di(meth)acrylate, etc. can be used (col. 3, lines 32-62).

Oguni discloses that the above-mentioned (b) vinyl monomer includes vinyl monomers containing tertiary, secondary or primary amino group such as **allylamine** etc. or their salts of inorganic or organic acid such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, formic acid, acetic acid, etc. (col. 2, lines 53-55).

Oguni does not disclose the monomers, which are corresponding to monomer (a).

With regard to the limitations of instant claims 16 and 17, Butler discloses water-soluble, high molecular weight linear polymers having a linear chain of repeating rings with quaternary ammonium salt groups, and a method of making such polymers (col. 1, lines 10-15). Butler discloses quaternary ammonium chloride salt monomer in which the quaternary ammonium cation is represented by one of the formulae:

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which are analogous to formula (1) of the claim 16 (col. 2, lines 1-27).

In the above formulae, A and B independently represent an alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, or phenyl radical which may contain as substituents such groupings as amido, carboloweralkoxy, loweralkoxy, mono- and dicyclic aryloxy, cyano, etc. (col. 2, line 71 through col. 3, line 22).

Both references are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor concerning water-soluble copolymers for papermaking.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate an quaternary ammonium salt corresponding to formula (1) as taught by Butler in Oguna papermaking composition with reasonable expectation of success because such compound can be used as wet

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strength improvement agent for papers (US'770, col. 10, lines 73-74), and thus to arrive at the subject matter of instant claims 16 and 17.

With regards to the limitations of claim 27, Oguni discloses that because of the introduction of cross-linking structure by the cross-linking compound (d), the molecule expands and thus the number of contact points with fibers increases. Therefore, freeness, retention and paper-strengthening effect are enhanced (col. 4, lines 54-58).

With regards to the limitations of claims 29-31, 34 and 35, Oguni discloses that preparation of acrylamide copolymers can be carried out by any known conventional process. For instance, it is carried out as follows. Components (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) if used, and (f) are placed together with water in any reaction vessel in amounts that the monomer concentration be 2-40 wt %, preferably 5-30 wt % and a radical polymerization initiator is added. If required, a known chain transfer agent such as alkylmercaptans, thioglycollic acids or esters thereof, isopropyl alcohol, allyl alcohol, etc. can be suitably added. The reaction mixture is heated under stirring. Thus the desired acrylamide copolymers can be obtained. Needless to say, each component of (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) if used, and (f) can be added suitably by continuous dropping or any procedure in accordance with the characteristics of each component (col. 5, lines 40-54). It is desirable that the viscosity of the resulting acrylamide copolymer is not higher than 15000 cps at 25°C when measured with a Brookfield rotation viscosimeter (col. 6, lines 11-14).

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7. Claims 23, 25, 32, 33, 36 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable as obvious over Oguni and Butler as applied to claims 16, 17, 27, 29-31, 34 and 35 above, and further in view of Miyamoto et al. (JP 2000-160499 A).

The disclosure of Oguni's and Butler's references resided in § 6 is incorporated herein by reference.

With regard to the limitations of instant claims 23, 25, 32, 33, 36 and 37, the combined teaching of Oguni and Butler does not disclose that the polymerization is conducted in the presence of a urea compound.

Miyamoto discloses that an additive for papermaking comprises a copolymer obtained by copolymerizing an acrylamide, such as (meth) acrylamide with an anionic vinyl monomer selected from itaconic acid, acrylic acid or its salt, a cationic monomer and N,N'-bis[(meth)acrylamidoalkylene]urea (abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art then the invention was made to add urea compound as taught by Miyamoto during the polymerization process of acrylamide polymer composition of Oguni and Butler with reasonable expectation of success which lengthened distance between polymerization nature double bonds giving the filterability and yield nature in order to achieve excellent effect while maintaining paper durability (JP'499, page 2, [0010]), and thus to arrive at the subject matter of claims 23, 25, 32, 33, 36 and 37.

Thus, the combination of Oguni, Butler and Miyamoto renders all instant claims *prima facie* obvious in absent of unexpected results commensurate in scope of the claims.

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Conclusion


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Bernshteyn whose telephone number is 571-272-2411. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wu can be reached on 571-272-1114. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Bernshteyn
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 1713

MB
08/30/2007


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